sented separately." In a word, Austria disap-ves the policy of Russia, but is not inclined to go rever France and England may choose to lead

ter.
The Emperor goes to Linz and Salzburg in a day A letter from Vienna published in a Belgian paper states that Count Gyula's mission to St. Petersburg, is positively a diplomatic one, and it adds that the "good offices" of Austria have been accepted by Russia and the Porte.

The latest correspondence received in London from Berlin was dated July 2, and to the following

from Berlin was dated July 2, and to the following effect:

In my letter of yesterday I cadeavored to describe to you the diverging views of the two caces in the asbinathers on the subject of the Russo factual question; one party deaning towards the purely Russian side, the other forwards the side of England and France in usintaining the independence of Turkey. It may be of interest to you to knew just at this moment when the Princess of Prussia, by standing sponsor to the locate origin, adds another bond to the double the which is concern that another bond to the double the which is concern that another bond to the double the which is concern that we regain families, that his Royal Highness the Prince has just lately excessed thosely most distinctly and explicitly in favor of the latter of these two liess of policy is an autograph latter addressed to a high functionary here.

Letters from the Polish frontier of the 27th of Jane mention that now that the regiments of the Sensed Infantry corps d'armée have forward a came in the vicinity of Warseaw, reports are current of the probable visit of the Emperor to Warseaw. A number of the sensorals and adjutants who for some time past have been moving backwards and forwards between St. Patersburg and Bazzarabia and the Meldavian frontier and keep up the conmunication between the army of operation and the capital go a good deal out of their way, it is observed, to visit Warseaw, doubtless being observed to be sensoral to the Senstal Paskiswitch, whise voice, it is believed, has great influence on the plan of sperations in the Scoth.

Count de Spaur, Minister of Bavaria in Rome, and Count Felix Raffo, Private Secretary of the Bey of Tunis, had arrived at Genea on board the Maria An-

The sentence in the case of Guerrazzi and his reputed accomplices was expected with considerable anxiety at Florence. Guerrazzi had been asked if he would accept banishment on the express condition of not publishing abroad any political work or memoir. The reply of the prisoner to that question was not known. memoir. The reply of the prisoner to that question was not known.

A lawyer named Vecchietti had been arrested at

A lawyer named Vecchietti had been arrested at Florence, on the charge of keeping up a seditious correspondence with Piedmont.

The committee appointed for the liquidation of liabilities of property under sequestration in Lombardy is now in full activity, having announced its installation in the Palace of the Lieutehancy at Milan in the Eco della Borsa of the 22d uit.

The Parlamento states that many individuals at Genoa had offered their services to the Turkish Consult of fight against the Russians. This functionary, however, could give them no reply, as he had received no instructions to that effect from his government.

Morocco.

The Akhbar of Algiers, of the 20th ult., gives some details as to the state of Morocco. The situation of the interior of the country had not at all improved, and there is no secur ty in travelling through it even for the natives. A short time since a caravan of sixty mules laden with leather, while proceeding from Fez to Tlemcen, was stopped by the tribe of the Angads, and made to pay a ransom of 1,800f. The Emperor has given the most severe orders in the hope of putting an end to these predatory scenes, but his authority is everywhere set at nonght, and the majority of the tribes of Morocco are in open revolt. On the eastern frontier the Beni Iznacens are in perpetual war with their neighbors, the Ouchdas, and scarcely a day passes without razzias being made on each other. The Emperor of Morocco is not popular, because like Mehemet Ali, he monopolises all the produce, and the producer and the consumer equally suffer.

Anstralia.

Australia.

The accounts from Australia, received in detail in England, by the overland route, are to the 3d April from Sydney, Melbourne the 8th, and Adelaide the 10th. The position of all the Australian colonies, and more particularly of Victoria, was still most satisfactory. According to the report of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, the exports of Victoria alone amounted in 1852 to ten million sterling, the greater part of which was made up of gold. During the first three months of 1853, upwards of 600,000 ounces of gold had been shipped from Melbourne alone. Rich mines of the ore had been discovered in Victoria.

The progress of Sydney was satisfactory, but it was thought the recent regulations respecting the gold diggings would have to be repealed. In all the Australian colonies the markets were nearly bure of goods, and though large atrivals of emigrants had taken place, the labor mirket showed a tendency to import were in active demand. Money was very easy and plentiful. Gold dust 76s. 9d. to 78s. per ox. TABLE EXHIBITING THE FLUCTUATIONS OF PRICE IN TORING AND THE GOLD. Australia,

THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF MERCHANDIZE IN VI

Articles imported only. Articles imported only. Bus. B. P. 10 O. P., per gall 0 3 3 0 3 9 Brandy cognac, do 6 0 0 16 0 Geneva, casa, 4 galls 0 12 6 1 7 0 Beer, Loudon atout, had 5 0 0 11 0 0 "bottled, doz 0 9 0 0 17 0 Sugar, brown, ton 21 0 0 22 0 0 "yellow, do 25 0 0 35 0 0 "rellow, do 25 0 0 35 0 0 Coffee, lb. 0 0 5 6 0 1 Opara, No. 2 Manila, 1,000 3 0 0 4 15 0 Granch, b. 0 0 4 45 0 0 4 White lend, ten 28 0 0 34 0 0 Sacks, three bushal, erch 9 1 3 0 1 6 Janyach No. 1 to 5, yard 0 0 11 0 1 Paltic deals, 9 br 3, foot 0 1 1 Baltic deals, 9 br 3, foot 0 0 4 0 1 6 Janyach Todacco, 0 1 0 0 3 6 Elour, per ton of 2,000 lbs. 26 0 0 35 0 0 Otates, ton 7 0 0 17 0 Otates, ton 1 0 0 3 6 Otates, ton 1 0 0 3 6 Otates, ton 1 0 0 3 6 Otates, ton 0 1 0 0 3 6 Otates, ton 0 0 1 0 0 3 6 Otates, ton 0 0 1 0 0 3 6 Otates, ton 0 0 1 6 0 3 0 Bran, do 0 1 6 0 3 0 Bacon and ham, de 0 0 8 0 1 0 Candles, do 0 0 5 0 0 6 Conep, best brown, ton 36 0 0 36 0 0	[Frem the Melbourne A		40	-	01		
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Ecap, best brown, ton	Bacon and ham, do	0		8	0	1	0
Ecap, best brown, ton	Candles, do	0	0	5	0	0	6
	Boap, best brown, ton	35		0	36	0	0

en foreign, 6s. per proof gallon; tobacco and segars, 2s. per lb; wises, 15 per cent; sugar, tos, flour, and rice, 5 per cent; all ether imposted goods, 19 per cent, except produce of the United Kingdom, which was exempted

produce of the United Kingdom, which was exempted from daily.

Naw Tanire.—All spirits, 7s. per proof gallon; tobacco and segars 2s. per lb; wises, 1s. per gallon; tea 2d. per lb; coffve, 10s. per cwt.; all else, free. Spirits and tobacco, under both tariffs, are quoted in bind; the other articles duty paid.

Parce, under both tariffs, are quoted in bind; the other articles duty paid.

The Revenue of Engiand—The Results of Free Tradv.

[From the London News July 6.]

Two remarkable documents appear in our columns this day—one the offspring of despotism, vicious and gloomy; the other begotten of freedom, buoyant and cheerful. The first is the address of the Czar to the fanatacism of his people, pointing to his burglarious designs upon a neighbor; the second is the balance sheet of Great Britain for the year and quarter ending last evening, July 5. showing what the honest industry of a manly people can accomplish under the influence of free commerce. This "Abstract of the Net Revenue of Great Britain" tells a very remarkable story, as will be seen by its figures in the opposite page. The happy results of free trade are still in course of steady growth. Out of the ten lines which describe the sources of our national income, and tell their amount, we have only two with entries under the heading of decrease, and these entries both of trifling smount. All the other eight exhibit for the quarter a very large measure of improvement. They may be thus marshalled in columns:—

Decrease. Increase. Excise. 352 101 Stamps. 48 322 Texes. 6,776 Property tax... £3,964 111.652 Miscellaneous.

Grown lands.

Miscellaneous.

On the year ending yesterday we find a similar result, told in equally satisfactory though different figures. For the twelve months the headings preserve the relation of eight for increase, and only two for the reverse. The figures stand than

		Increase. 1	Decrease.
Customs		-	£57,412
Excise			-
8tamps		474.487	
Taxes		51,345	-
Property tax		225.169	_
Post office		25,000	
Crown lands		172.688	
Miscellaneous .			143,086
Imprest money		163,785	-
Repayment of	advinces	479.583	
After all the	ameliorations	of our fiscal	system.

fashion surely encourages men of all parties—bu

After all the ameliorations of our fiscal system, to find the national exchequer flourishing after this fashion surely encourages men of all parties—but especially the reformers to whose exertions all these changes are due—to persist in their wise determination not to rest until our system of taxition is so adjusted as to press as lightly as possible on the energies of industrious people, whilst supplying all that may be really needful for the national service, or really necessary for the honor and dignity of the country. The total surplus on the year approaches two millions sterling.

This English balance sheet may well be taken to illustrate the results sure to follow the steps of a nation that grows up in intelligence, industry, and freedom. Where men are permitted full scope for their industry and safe erjoyment of its fruits national wealth is sure to accumulate, and national spirit and power to increase. On the other hand, where men are serfs and in ignorance, we see them made the ignorant tools of irresponsible despotism. In place of winning wealth, intelligence, and independence for themselves, demands for their obedience and appeals to their funaticism are seen to be only forerunners of the outpour of evil passions, the shedding of blood, and the spoliation of previnces unhappy enough to become the objects of that invatiable greed which impels tyrants to the ruin of others—and (happily) oftentimes to the ruin of themselves also.

The Irish Evodus

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times writes thus, under date of July 4th:—The portion of the last Australian mail destined for Ireland, and which reached the Dublin Post Office yearerday, was quite a "monster" in bulk. It required for sorting and distributing thirty-two extra pair of hands, and the carriers were not despatched on their severa walks until two hours beyond the ordinary period. A golden harvest in the shape of remittances may be expected by this arrival, and no doubt the "flight from Ireland" will be further accelerated without waiting for the completion of the coming harvest season. Touching the decrease of the population Westward, the Galway Packet complains that—

The result of the extensive emigration which has so rapidly binned the roral districts in this neighborhood is now fairly visible in the descreed state of our streets. Scarcely half as many of the rural pepulation as were daily in town this time last year are to be seen at present and there is also a proportionate falling off in the attendance upon warket days. Shopkee era are complaining of a sensible dimination in their business; so that whatever changes might have been wrought in the condition of such of the rural population as have been left behind, the prespects of the trading and mercantile classes, here at least, have by no means improved. The average number of emigrants departing by our railway each day during the week was about 40, thus making a total of 210 persens from Galway alone.

[From the London Times July 6.]

the week was about 40, thus making a tetal of 240 persons from Galway alone.

The Passage of the Sovereigm of the Seas.

[From the London Times July 6.]

The celebrated American clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, Captain M'Kay, arrived in the Mersey on Saturday evening, from New York, having made the run in a shorter time than was ever previously accomplished by a sailing ship. She departed from New York, in tow o a steamer, at 3 P.M. on the 18th ult, and at 6:30 A.M. on the 19th the lightship bore N., distance one mile. Onthe 19th, with a light S.W. wind, she ran 143 miles; 20th, wind S.W. light, 150 miles; 21st, wind W., light and fine, 245 miles; 22d, wind W., very light, 120 miles; 23d, wind S.W., light, 128 miles; 24th, at 6 A.M., made Cape Race, wind N.W., moderate and clear, 244 miles; 25th, wind N.N.E., moderate, and foggy weather, 130 miles; 26th, wind N.N.W. strong breeze, 307 miles; 27th, wind N.N.W. strong breeze, 307 miles; 27th, wind N.N.W. strong breeze, took in topgallant sails, single-reefed topsails, ship very crank, lee rail under water, and rigging slack, distance run 344 miles; 29th, wind N.W., moderate breezes and passing squalls, with heavy sea, 303 miles; 30th, wind N.W., strong breezes and squally, 340 miles; 1st of July, at 6 A.M., made Cape Clear, wind N.W., 225 miles; 24, 24 P.M., took a pilot, and at 10 P.M. anchored in the river. From her position on the Grand Banks on the 25th ult, in lat 46 20, lon. 50 10, she was 135 hours thence to Cape Clear, a distance of 1,668 miles, being an average of 296 miles per day, or 12-73 knots per hour.

The Sovereign of the Seas has been exactly 228

per hour.

The Sovereign of the Seas has been exactly 228 The Sovereign of the Seas has been exactly 228 days at sea, and has made an average speed of 180 knots per day during the whole time. She has been dismasted in the meantime, by losing all her topmasts, and was rigged at sea, for which her commander was presented with a handsome service of plate by the underwriters. The most remarkable feature connected with this extraordinary running, is the fact that she has made the last two passages with a crew of thirty-eight seamen and six boys. This contrasted with a frigate's crew, is, indeed, almost surprising.

almost surprising.

The Sovereign of the Seas brought several cabin passengers, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Warner, the actor and actress; Mr. D. M'Kay, the builder of the ship, and lady; Captain M'Kay's lady and two children. Mr. and Miss. Emery. Mr. Rown. Mr. Howitt. Mr. Landean, and Dr. Henry.

Markets.

Markets.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 4.—There has been more animation in the demand for cotton to-day, and the seles are 12,000 beles—4 000 on speculation and for export. Prices without change.

Juny 5.—There has been a good business transacted in cotton to-day, and the sales exceel 7,000 buss—2 500 on speculation and for export. Prices without change.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO.'S CRECULAR.

LIVERPOOL July 4, 1853.

Since the 1st the weather has been showery, and the temperature at night low for the period of the year.

The excitement we noticed in our last circular of the 1st inst., has continued, and flour has been bought to a good extent at 25s. a 20s. 6d. for Westerns, and 25s. 6d. 6d. a 27s. for Philadelphia and Baltimore, at which rates some that were purchased last week by speculators have been resold. Wheat being generally held relatively higher than flour, the transactions reported of it have not been extensive.

July 5, 1853.—We had much rain during the past night

four. Whet transactions reported of it have not been extensive.

July 5, 1853.—We had much rain during the past night and this morning, but during masket it was time.

We had a good attendance this morning, the market opened with much excitement and several lots of wheat were taken on epeculation; ex-ship, at an advance of 2d, per 70 lbs. on fine white Americain, and oar millers and desiers also purchased to a good extend at a similar improvement, and of 3d, a 4d, on fine fresh red on the prices of Friday last.

Philadelphia and Baltimore flour being held for 28s., and Westerns and Canadan 26s 9d a 27s 6d, per barrel, which prices being above the views of buyers, but a small business was reported; at 6d, per barrel less thore were purchasers on speculation. Indian corn which has been comparatively regiented has risen into more favor, but for corn on the spot, but a limited business was done, holders demanding an advance of 6d, on yellow and is, on white. Floating eargoes also more in request, and 1s, per quarter advance offered and refused on the prices of Friday. Oats are in improved request and id. dearer, and oatmeal 6d. a Is, per load, with some speculative enquiry. Egyptish beans rather easier to buy.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUDDEN AND HELANCHOLY DEATH.

Cercuer Hilton on Monday held as inquest at the Shaks pears Hotel, corner of William and Duane streets on the body of Mary Pullston, aged 30 years, a native of Ireland, wife of Roger William Pullston. The facts of the melancholy demiss are shown by the evidence of the husband: Roger William Pullston sworn, says—The deceased was my wife she was a native of Ireland, and thirty years of age; we boarded at the Shakspeare Hotel; she has seen is had health for the last six mosths; she complained of pain in the region of the heart; she had a choking sensation, with difficulty of breathing, which was greatly increased on exertion, particularly going up starrs; on Sunday afternoon, between five and six o'dirck, she said she felt much better; ashe had been voniting during the day. I was in the act of helping her to bed when she suddenly these her erms around my neck, saying, "Good bye," and fell on the Roor dead.

H. Wimmer sworn, says—I am employed in the hotel; the last witness and deceased had boarded there about three weeks; the deceased received in delicate health, and had been quite unwell for the last few days.

Br. David Uhl sworn, says—I made an external examination of the body of the deceased, and from the testimony said the appearance of the body, I am of opinion her death was caused by disease of the heart.

imony sad the appearance of the body, I am of opinion her death was caused by disease of the heart.

Marine Court.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

July 19.—Bird vs. Keenan.—This was an action to recover for injuries done to plaintiff's horse on pier No. 33, at the foct of Jay street, the latter part of May last; to his damage of two hundred and fifty dollars. These were the facts:—Mr. Keenan owned a horse and cart which in the latter part of last May was coming along the pier referred to, going on a pretty smart trot towards Jay street. Mr. Bird was upon the same pier, going from Jay atreet towards the river. When about two hundred feet from Jay street, the shaft of defendants cart ran hat othe flank of plaintiff's horse inflicting a wound from the effect of which the horse died in the course of nine days, it seemed that as the plaintiff's horse, was passing along the pier, and just an instant before he met the defandants horse and cart, some persons were engaged on the north side of the pier in the mloading of a cargo of leather. In threwing the leather upon the pier, the plaintiff's horse became frightened and pranced around suddenly against the shaft of the cart. The joourt field that although there was room enough to enable the defendant to turn to the right, and thus have avoided the collision; yet that the lajury having been the result of the sudden sheering round of Mr. Bird's horse, no negligence could reasonably be imputed to the defendant; and, therefore gave Judgment against the plaintiff.

Yellow Feyers in New Orleans.—During the

YELLOW FRVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—During the week ending on the 9th inst there were fifty-nine deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans.

eresting from Mexica By the arrival of the United States mail steamship Texas, Captain Place, at New Orleans, on the 11th instant, we are in possession of files of journals from the city of Mexico to the 4th July, and from Yera Cruz to the 8th. The Texas brought \$118,000, in

Crus to the Sth. The Texas brought \$118,000, in specie, and the following passengers:

M. Lavasseur, French Minister to Mexico, Mrs. Nickson, F. Pastrey, H. C. de Hernuda, B. R. Caoke, William Comstock, W. Spears, G. Hazzen, H. Reyna, Boyle, Agny, G. B. Fourier, C. Gillespie, and thirteen in the steerage.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th gives the following complete summary of the news:—

General Santa Anna had taken up his residence a

the villiage of Tacubaya, where he had declared the intention of passing the summer. A telegraph was to be put up immediately from that place to the control.

to be put up immediately from that place to the capital.

The Mesilla affair is far from being settled. Senor Salazar, the Mexican Boundary Commissioner, had made a report on the question to the government, which the Mexican papers sustain, and proves the undeniable right of Mexico to the territory in diapute, and which takes the ground that the B undary Commissioners has the same force that the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo has. Senor Salazar is so convinced of the justice of the claims of Mexico that he protests against the government ceding to the demand of Governor Lace, and declares that if it does he will resign rather than subscribe to an arrange unent so humiliating an unjust to Mexico. The Mexican press complains of the discordance between the tone of the Washington Union, as the organ of the American government, and the assurances of Judge Conding that Gov. Lane's course would not be sustainet.

The Econd Commence of Vern Cruz, a most decident.

tone of the Washington Union, as the organ of the American government, and the assurances of Judge Conhling that Gov. Lane's course would not be sustained.

The Eco del Comercio of Vera Cruz, a most decided Santa Anna paper, says:—

The valey of Mesilla has no importance whatever; its assumed stynatages for a railroad route to the Pacitic have proved false it has no importance whatever; its nor industrial value. The determination, the efore to usury it is sustained for the purches of creating differences, of proveking strife and involving us is a new war. The blood bolis is our veins at this flagrant and criminal transgression of the laws of society. If we are destined by Providence to be the victim or American ambition, let our destiny be fulfilled for it is a thousand times better to perials in unequal combat than to bear such insults.

Very heavy rains have fallen in the valley of Mexico, and on the 16th ult. the streets of Mexico were overflowed to the depth of several feet, and all communication between the different parts of the city was suspended. It was feared that a few days more rains would cause great damage.

Don Rafael Rafael, late editor of the Universal, has been appointed Consul at New Orleans for the Mexican Republic, with \$1,560 salary.

The Siglo Diez y Nueve says the publication of the new tariff had caused very little alteration in the prices of foreign goods, but that the new law of Alcabala (or excise law,) had greatly increased the prices of those articles upon which it bore.

Rumors of a pronunciamento in Gundalajara were for several days rife in Mexico, and the government had directed the Diario Official to contradict it, which it did as follows:—

Sundry rumors have lately been circulated, at the corners and in small clubs, about supposed symptoms of revolution is one of the Stares of the Republic, and even one of the spers has insinuated the same thing.

Without entering into a discussion and solely for the purpose of satisfying the public mind, we are authorized by the Supreme Gover

Minister of Finance, had determined to resign, which was contradicted by one of the semi-official papers.

The government had ordered the governors of the several States to send in at once their estimates of expenditures, in order that the national budget might be made up at once.

Senor Diaz de la Vega has been appointed Governor of Yucatan, and General Salas Governor of the State of Mexico.

The commissioners charged with the preparation of the new territorial division had not yet reported. There were some differences of opinion among them.

The powers of the Council of State have been regulated as follows:—

It shall prepare and draw up all proposed laws which the government shall place in their charge.

It shall prepare and draw up all regulations for public administration, which it shall be directed to arrange.

It shall give its opinion on all affairs in which it may be consulted by the government.

A circular to the government at once, on receipt, without comment or other orders.

In consequence of the intercession of the generals, chiefs, and officers of the garrison, the President has granted an amnesty to the officers who surrendered voluntarily to the invading army in 1846, '47 and '48, but orders that they shall all serve in the army on the northern frontiers.

The steamer Santa Anna had made her first trip

but orders that they shall all serve in the army on the northern frontiers.

The steamer Santa Anna bod made her first trip on the lakes as far as Mexicalcingo.

The law of 1824, prohibiting any innovation in the revenues of the clergy, has been re-established.

Several more corps of lancers have been organized, and the defence of the town of Zotepingo against the American forces on the 20th of August, 1847, protecting the retreat of San Antonio, has been declared "Heroic." Governors of States have been prohibited from giv-

ing naturalization papers to foreigners, this power being reserved expressly to the President. The project of forming the revenues and forming a national bank, it is said, has been definitely re-

a national bank, it is said, has been definitely rejected.

Gov. Furlong, of Puebla, had had an attack of the apoplexy and been obliged to resign. Gen. Mendoza had been appointed in his place. Senor Furlong had partially recovered.

A series of regulations for the preservation of the road frem Perote to Vera Cruz have been issued.

In Vera Cruz the sale of fruit has been prohibited, in consequence of the prevalence of the yellow fever and cholera. It was said that the cholera had broken out in Jalapa, but the rumor was subsequently denied. Dysentery was very provalent there.

A new and very minute decree regarding the armanent of the may has been published, and this branch of service was to be put on an effective footing.

branch of service was to be put on an effective footing.

The cross which had been granted by Gen. Lombardini to the defenders of Sonora against the French
expedition, has been abolished.

A man named Manuel Canedo has been arrested
at San Luis Potosi on suspicion of being the assassin
of Gov. Reyer. On being taken to the prison, the
black coachman who drove the carriage at the time
of the murder, exclaimed "That is the man that
rode the gray horse." It was said that some unknown person allowed Canedo two dollars a day in
the prison.

rode the gray horse." It was said that some unknown person allowed Canedo two dollars a day in the prison.

The 1sthmus of Tehuantepec has been created a territory, and Minititian declared its capital. In the official decree, the boundaries are laid down in accordance with the map of Major Barmaru's survey as being the best of that country.

The civil war in Chiapas still continues. The Guatemaia journals state that in consequence thereof, more than three thousand persons, comprising the entire population of several towns, had crossed the boundary into that country, and that they were in the greatest want and misery.

Notwithstanding that the time for the conscription was so near, forced levies still continue. One of the papers states that several of the parties lately brought into the capital comprised many who were so weak and sickly that they were refused admission to the army, and were left to starve without means to return to their homes. Several suicides of soldiers are reported.

The Indiana still continue to rayage the States of reported.

The Indians still continue to ravage the States of

The Indians still continue to ravage the States of Soners and Durango. An exchange of prisoners had been agreed to by one of the Apache chiefs, and in consequence thereof, he had given a respite to the town of Fronteras, which he had been menacing. The mait to Chihunhua had been cut off, and the carrier murdered. An officer from Durango reports a valiant affair which he had with some Indians, but from his account all he did was "to save his troops," which he did by running. Several of his men and the officer in command were killed by the Indians. The Governor of Durango had called a junta of the principal citizens to devise means of defence.

principal citizens to devise means of defence.

INTERSETING ITEMS PROM CHIRU AREA.

Another large train of Western travelers arrived at
San Antonio on the 22d ult., from Chihuahua, in the
unusually short passage of thirty-seven days. The
trip has been so satisfactory to the parties interested
that they declare their determination to transport
their goods for the future entirely on this route, and
express the belief that the whole trade, which amounts
to over \$1,000,000, will soon be removed from Independence. The San Antonia papers are furnished
with the following items of news, from Chihuahua,
by this arrival.

with the following items of news, from Chimalena, by this arrival.

TRIAS AND THE PRESENT GOVERNOR OF CHIMALENAL—Trias, it will be recoilected, was elected Governor of Chimalena by the popular voice. Having gone to El Paso, in command of the troops destined to take possession of the Mesilla Valley, Luis Zuloaga was appointed Governor pro ten by the Chimalenan Congress. Both are extremely popular men in their State, and both esteemed as men of more than ordinary ability. An attempt was made to form a coalition of States against Santa Anna. A communication to this effect addressed to Trias, was received by Zuloaga in the absence of Trias. He refused to act in the premises. Whether from policy, or whether because he is an adherent of Santa Anna, is not known.

is not known.

The town of Chihunhua embraces a population of about two thousand scals. The foreign population about two thousand scale. The foreign sopulation does not exceed to much extent two hundred. The buildings are mainly constructed of stone or adoba, and the style of architecture is of the Mexican model —thick walls and flat roots. The principal pradicts are wheat, corn and beans, the former of which is

cultivated entirely by irrigation. The yield is often-times stupendous. They are furnished at moderate prises. Flour can be procured at as low rates as in our Western States. The price at present is at the rate of six dollars and a half for three hundred pounds.

our Western States. The price at present is at the rate of six dollars and a half for three hundred pounds.

According to the late arancel, the tariff on staple articles of dry goods varies from three to four cents per wara. It must be understood, however, that this is the tariff enforced upon the introduction of goods into the territory. The merchant is mulcted an additional duty of two cents the wara.

The minung region commences about four miles from the city. There are but few mines worked by foreigners. The discoverer of a mine, though it be on the premises of another, is entitled to work it; nor can another claim the benefit of the discovery until it has been deserted six months. The only tax upon the miner is the payment for the essayal of his bullion. Silver with gold alloy are the main minerals.

The cattle, horses, sheep, and other domestic animals of Chihuahua, are of inferior quality, and are becoming each day more scarce on account of Indian ravages. The species of Chihuahua dogs so much sought after by lovers of pets, are nearly as rare there as among us. Some time since a lady was offered five hundred dollars for a dimuntive canine. She preferred donating it to Arista.

The Apaches are the dread of Chihuahuans. They descend from their mountain fastnesses and commit with impunity robbery and murder. It is idle to pursue them. Once amid the mountains, they outstrip the deer in flight. The Camanches are doing like injury in Durango, Zacatecas, and the adjoining states.

With its minling, grazing, agricultural and com-

states.
With its minlng, grazing, agricultural and commercial facilities, and a climate unsurpassed for beath, Chihuahua would be the loveliest and weal-thiest space on the Western continent, if the re-merscless Apaches were driven away.

Later from Texas.

We have received dates from Galveston to the 7th natant, and our usual files of papers from the inte-

We have received dates from Galveston to the 7th instant, and our usual files of papers from the interior.

General O. Clarke, of New York, with an escort generously granted to him by Major Arnold, the commanding officer at Fort Graham, started for Fort Graham on the 23d instant, to make an exploration westward, in company with Lieutenants Tyler and Bingham. General Clarke will go as far West as possible with this escort, and his examinations will probably disclose an easy pass for a railroad through the upper Bosque country, and near the parallel of 32 degrees. We learn that General Rusk is about string with a large party from Nagadoches to jon this expedition, and should he meet General Carke it is probable that both will proceed to El Paso. At any rate, the explorations already made by our friends from the North will enable them to make a report that in our judgment will be in the highest degree favorable to the immediate undertaking of the great Pacific road.

A party of lifty men had started from Matagorda for the gold regions in the vicinity of the Guadalupe mountains. It was quite an affecting scene to see hisbands parting from their wives, and young men from their sweethearis. Many a tear was shed on their departure, and many a long heaved sigh, with ghomy forebodings that many would never return. But the thirst for gold was too strong, the temptation to great, and the tender chord that bound man to wfe, and the beau to his lady-love, had to be torn sunder. They go to Cameron, where they expect to fall in with another company, under Mr. Steward, the person who has consented to guide them to the gold mines. Before they leave the sottlements they expect their number to be augmented to over two hundred men—enough to fight through the Indians, if necessary.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 30th ult says:—

hundred men—enough to fight through the Indians, if necessary.

The San Antonio Lodger of the 30th ult, says:—
Lieut. J. C. Ives, U. S. Topographical Engineer, commanding; Hugh Campbell, assistant astronomer, and Dr. C. Kennerly, physician and naturalist, are now in San Antonio on their way to Albaquerque, New Mexico, where they are to join Lieut. A. W. Whipple, who is in command of the United States Surveying Expedition of the Southern route to California. Albaquerque will be made the cardinal astronomical station, and thence the survey will be prosecuted westward. Lieut. Ives' party will leave here in the course of a fortnight for the scene of their above.

bers.
The celebrated Col. Mey, U. S. A., arrived at Gal-The celebrated Col. May, U. S. A., arrived at Galestor on the 2d inst., on his way to San Antonio, where he will remain for the present.

The Austin American of the 2d inst. says:—Late dvices from Waco state that Gov. Palne is still suferingunder severe indisposition, but it is to be hoped hat he will be able to baffile his disease. Gen.). Clarke left Fort Graham on the 23d alt., accommic by Lieutenants Tyler and Bingham, in charge fan scort of sixteen dragoons, furnished by Major arnoll, the officer in command at that past, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance one or two hunged ailes westward on the parallel of the 32d deg. It attacks are more than the parallel of the 32d deg. It attacks are the same the secondary of the same thirty, on the way to El Paso. I Gel. Rusk should meet with Gen. Clarke, it is suposed that Gen. Clarke will accompany Gen. Rusk. Sen. D. W. C. Clarke remains at Waco, in close attackness on Gov. Paine. Too much praise cannot accorded to Major Arnold, for the facilities affordity him to the gentlemen composing this commission.

Intelligence from South America. We have received files of the Jornal do Comercio of Rio Janeiro up to the 12th of June. They do not contain

w news of interest.
The Jornal has dates from Buenes Ayres to the 2d of Jie, and from Montevideo to the 5th. No impertant ent had occurred. Peace was reigning in the Eastern Ste, and no disturbance of it had taken place. In the Cimbers they had passed laws of naturalization and of

of registry.

meng the subjects which occupied the attention of billouse of Representatives in the month of May, the mt in portant was that which authorized the governmet to negotiate a loan of a million of dellars. The digreement existing between the Chambers and the Mistry, on the mode of applying that sum, arises from thderire of the government to apply it to the payment of lebs outside the budget, to which the Chambers wdd tot consent, thus canning a protracted discussion, ever it length in the authorization of the following

A.1—The Executive power may open a credit with the unof one million of dollars.

A. 2. This amount is to be specially applied to the pagist for the arrests of the civil and military lists, and the debts undergone in virtue of the budget law of the attack.

arother debts undergone in virtue of the budget law of the st hat.

At 3 To guarantee the payment of the interest and capil suffer from the operation of credit, an addition to it is established on articles of consumption into duce into the State. This impost will be one fifth large the the duties now paid.

At 7 Jades that this loan shall not be contracted at a grater sterest than twenty four per cent per annum. It is ertain that this law would pass in the Senate on

a greter terest than twenty four per cent per annum. It is sertain that this law would pass in the Senate on the 2th d June.

The government had just presented to the Chambers two rojes of law—the first opening to the vessel; and connerced all nations the ports belonging to the repuils in terriver Uruguay (Pasandri, Salbo, and Soriamo); nd he second declaring the slave trade piracy.

Their/drar continued in Busson Ayres which since December is had desolated that diy, desorving of a better fait The contest, which from day to day was becoming me sangulasty, had sacrificed many lives, yet did not esten the solution of the question. The biokade bet inefficient, the dity did not suffer through want of prolons, but has produced grave complications among the ritrals. The English had already protested against the lockade, and the French followed their example.

On the lat May the Congress of Santa Fe had sanctioned the cusintion of the republic. This fact might give rise to setter understanding among the bellique.

ans. To thend Congress facilitated it. Is dividing the provinced Buenou Ayres as that in one part of it should be estilahed the capital of the State, Congress manifested didesire that the province actually actually be consulted, and dered a commission to request the auquiescence of the ovince in the fundamental pact. Gen. Urquiza, who the Congress had charged with prount gating and oring to be executed that of the fundamental pact. Gen. Urquiza, and one of the spital ord foreign affairs of Gen. Urquiza, and one of the postators of the constitution to the Governor of Ruenes Ayres.

Dr. Pina, extinities of foreign affairs of Gen. Urquiza, and one of the postators of the treaty of peace of the 9th date of the repulsions of the repulsions Director.

Letter from Corrientes announced that the Governor of the province and ordered Colonal Veron to be shot, and the province had cause the constitution to be fulfilled on the fact of the continuence of the treaty of peace of the 9th of March with the government of the t

they of net deart from the instructions of the representable corrections. Letus from Conjectes announced that the Governor of the province and ordered Colonel Veron to be shot, and he banished from his territory Br. Derqui, a creature (Gen Urquiza. The intervious was attributed to them I revolutioning the province, so as to upset the Governor, Pojul, little affected to the Provisional Director.

How to Relieve the Pressure.

How to Relieve the Pressure.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK BEHALD.
I see propositionbefore the Common Council to dissible to eightfeet the sleewalks around the Park Way not diminable to eightfeet the sleewalks around the Park Way not diminable to the rate? If you take away the hooks, and completes the rate? If you take away the hooks, and completes there is not a contant jam. I would also compel the sleewalks see what a space you gate where there how a contant jam. I would also compel the sleewalks in Fulten ferry to come around through Yassau and Ai attests to Broadway, I astead of crowing us the page way at Fallon and Broadway. I would remove the walk around the Battery, and thus greatly widen att street, then make the omnibuses for South ferry iss down State street and up Broadway. I would indeed, adopt a general rule that no omnibus hould come down the same street they would indeed, adopt a general rule that no omnibus hould come down the same street they would come two some other street. I would have all the Bower targes and stages on thoseast side kept entirely out of cadway. Adopt these improvements, and you will gain deast fifty per cent of space. As to the sidewalks aroundhe lark and Battery, they are not used; people prefery well, and do walk, inside. The great pressure in from St. Paul's would be much relieved by adding to their each of the sidewalk in front of that chard

Escape of Captain Gibson, of the Americ

Escape of Captain Gibson, of the American Schoener Filtr.

[From the Signapure Free Press, May 6.]

A report has reached us that Mr. Gibson, of the American schooner Filtr, has succeeded in making his escape from prison in Batavia, and that he has sailed for America in a vessel belonging to one of his countrymen, which left the harbor at the time of his escape. Our readers are aware that this gentleman and his mate have now been in custody for upwards of a year upon the most absurd and frivolous charges, that they have been twice tried in the Dutch courts of law, and twice acquitted, and that after the last acquittal the legal officer of government demanded a review of the judgment of the court, to await which Mr. Gibson and his companion were remanded to prison. If he has escaped, however—and we truly hope he has—it remains to be seen whether the Dutch authorities will persevere in their unjust and most ill judged attempt to obtain the countenance of the law in crushing the humble mate, now that the more considerable victim has escaped from their flargs.

We have felt some surprise at the apparent apathy of the United States government in this matter; and are at a loss to conceive how a nation so prompt in ordinary to vindicate its own dignity and the fiberties of even the meanest of her citizens, should have so long tolerated the course of glaring it justice which the Dutch have pursued towards this unfortunate man and his mate. The charge against him, stated by itself, is very grave, no less than attempting to create an insurrection of the subjects of Holland in Netherland India. But when the circumstances are known, the charge becomes simply ridiculous, and the trickery that must have been used apparent. The principal, and indeed al-

against him, stated by itself, is very grave, no less than attempting to create an insurrection of the subjects of Holland in Netherland India. But when the circumstances are known, the charge becomes simply ridiculous, and the trickery that must have been used apparent. The principal, and indeed almost only evidence against Gibson, was a letter to a Malny Rajah, in which he is said to have instigated him to throw off the rule of Holland, promising him the sympathy of America, and saying that he, Mr. Gibson, himself would shortly arrive on the said Rajah's shores with his ship, and give him assistance. Now this formidable ally of Malayan Rajahs, who was to revolutionize the East, and wrest from Holland her possessions in this stehipelago, is, as it turns out, the master and, we lehave, owner, of a small trading vessel; and the "ship," which was to work such portentous results, and which his Rajahship was invited to expect as big with the fate of the East, is the schooner Flirt, of small burthen, maxed by no more hands than were necessary to sail her, and without arms or ammunition of any sort, either in the shape of silver or sulphur. Mr. Gibson's version of the matter is, that having shown an inclination to make visits and ask questions not at all agreeable to our neighbors, they adopted the easy though very transparent trick of saking his Malay interpreter (for he was himself totally unacquainted with the language) write the letter which was produced against him, and thus furnished themselves with an excuse for putting a most effectual stop to his proceedings. It seems to be admitted that the interpreter employed by Mr. Gibson was formerly in the service of the Dutch, but he is said to have been discarded for misconduct before Mr. Gibson engaged him.

We are aware that the Dutch still resort to the contemptible system of government espionage, and that it is therefore not only not impossible, but not very improbable that the last is the true statement of the case; though we can quite conceive sufficient care h

Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope

Interesting from the Cape of Good Hope.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY—DISCOSITION OF THE SUBDUED KAPFIRS—ROBEREES, ETC.

The barks Ocean Wave and Tremont have arrived
at Boston from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the
former vessel having left on the 30th of May, and the
latter on the 2d of June. The news is interesting
but not important.

The Boston Jou and says:—"The war having ended,
the manner of disposing of the subdued Kaffici is being
discussed. General Cacheart stated in reply to the inbabitants of Winterburg that he should provide for the
future residence of all Kaffirs beyond the boundary of
the colory proper. He intends to carry out this plass,
even to the extent of removing persons who remained
friendly, whom he states that he will sufficiently compencate for the necessity of such a change—The inhabitants
of Winterburg decred him to remove the Fingons also,
who had remained loyal and to throw their lands open to
settlers; but to this inhuman and impolitic proposition
the general replied that he abould take care to locate
them within the colony, providing for a definite registry
of their titles, and securing them from trappass."

The Transiler gleans the following from the Cape
Town papers:—

The Traveller gleans the following from the Cape Town papers:—

The country was beginning to recover from the effects of the tay years war and wool and other produce were going forward to England in large quantities. On the celeoration of the anniversary of the Queen's birthday at Care Town, 3,000 school children paraded the streets. The Care Town papers say that while in England and wales the ratio of children educated is one in eight and a half, in Cape Town it is one in six.

The aligned gold discoveries in Natal had turned out to be a mistake. Certain returned Australians, who had purchased what they took to be a gold field, were industriously digging, but had not as yet, found any nuggets. Since of the Kaffirs had turned highway robbers. Among others, a Catholic priest had been stopped and plundered. At Graham's Town there had been feelings of bostility to the new constitution expressed, on account of jealousy of Cape Town, which is made the carital.

There is a probability of war between the Boers and one of the native tribes, the chiefs of which make loud or conclusing against England for supplying the Boars with

one of the native tribes, the chiefs of which make loud complaints against England for supplying the Boors with arms and ammunition.

Sir George Clarke has arrived at Cape Town, having been appointed by the government as a commissioner to settle the affairs of the Orange River Soversignty, and, also, with General Catheart and Mr. Osen, to settle the matter of the eastern froatier.

The South African Advertiser says:—"Along an open froatier five or six hundred miles in extent, the colony touches the territories of not less than seven or eight African chiefs, with all of whom we have had itexplicable connections in peace and inconclusive struggles in war. The problem is, how to preserve tranquillity among all these potentates, and to protect the inhabitants of the third peopled districts from being overum any moment in case of a misunderstanding."

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowery Theatre.—Manager Stevens offers an excel ent entertainment for the amusement of the patrons of this favorite establishment. The "Jewess," which, on a former occasion, had such a long and very successful run, will be revived this evening. The cast of characters embraces nearly all the leading artists attached to this theatre. The musical drama called the "Bohemian Giri," will conclude the sutertainments.

the entertainments.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. Scott, the Am. BROADWAY THRATRE.—Mr. J. R. Scott, the American tragedian, and a great favorite, receives this evening a complimentary benefit, when it is hoped his friends and numerous adrairers will use their influence in giving him a substantial proof to night, that his dramatic talent has always been held in the highest estimation by the play going public. The pieces selected are "Damon and Pythias," Scott, Goodall, Madame Ponisi, and Mrs. Grattan, in the leading characters. The concluding piece will be "Irish Assurance," with Mr. and Mrs. Williams as the stark.

the stars.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Those who wish to while away Niblo's Garden.—Those who wish to while away an how or two very pleasantly, should visit Niblo's Garden to night, where they will enjoy a rich musical treat. The beautiful opera called the "Bohemian Girl" will be produced in great splendor as to cast and scenic effect. Madame A. Thillon, who is, perhaps, one of the most fascinating actresses on the stage, appears as Arline, supported in the other leading char eters by Mossrs. Hudson, Leach, and other eminent vocalists.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new version of "Uncle NATIONAL THAATRE.—The new version of "Uncle Tem's Cabin" is drawing crowded houses every night. The youthful wonder, little Cordella Howard, Messrs. Howard, Germon and Fex, as also Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Fox, appear, in conjunction with the entire strength of the National company. The piny is interspersed with beautiful songs and dances. The scenery is aplended, and the orchestral music is executed. No doubt the house will again be crowded to yield. be crowded to night.

AMERICAN MUSEUM .- The entertainments an-AMERICAN MUSICIA.—The entertainments anmore of fer this afternoon and evening are the wonderful feats of Ponetil's troupe of acting monkeys,
dogs and gonis. Besides the amusements in the sa
loon, the audiences have the privilege of viewing the
vertions curiosities with which this establishment
abounds.

HIPPOROSE.—The entertainments which are every

Hipponom.—The entertainments which are every day given at this place of amusement are such as cannot fall to draw a large assemblage. The Car of Flowers is a magnificent production. The other exercises will be given as usual. The lidhputan elephants, just arrived from India, afford great amusement to the visiters. We are requested to state that the young lady who fell from her horse, is in no way injured, and is again pursuing her professional

duties.

Chelety's Office House.—The programme an nounced for this evening is as usual attractive. Meledies, instrumental performances and daucing, com-

rise the entertainments.

Wood's Minstrages.—The chorus singing, instrumental performances, and dancing, give the utmost satisfaction to the visiters of this devorite resort.

Buckley's Shreenanges.—This well trained band give their barmonious concerts overy evening at the Chinese rooms. They present a fine programme for this evening.

this evening.

BANVARD'S HOLY LAND.—A visit to this exhibition will delight the lovers of scriptural history—the paintings are beautiful.

Mr. Charles Burke, the comedian, will be the stage manager of Arneld's Olympic theatre, Baltimore.

Madame Anna Bishop gave a dress and costume concert at Salom, Maes., on the 18th inst.

HARTHQUARK AT SKA. The Maid of Orleans, at Salem from Manila, reports having experienced the speek of an cartiquaks. June 20, in latitude 26, N., longitude 59 20 W.

The Trial of Catherine Boham

The Trial of Catherine Boha. Message In our Courts.

[From the New Baves Journal, July 18]
This trial, which took place last week, was one of considerable interest, partly from the amount of the property lost, and which the prisoner was accused of feloniously taking, being \$17 in bank bills, a gold watch and some jewelry, worth about \$300 more, but chiefly the connection of messages and clairvoyance with the evidence in the case. A large audience assembled to see and hear how a grave judicial tribunal would dispose of such strange questions as might possibly arise.

questions as might possibly arise.

The prisoner is an orphan girl, Irish, and a servent, ray yet sixteen years old. She had always, so far as appeared, sustained a good character, has an intelligent locking face, and but one friend in the wide world, and that friend a step-mother, who has been nuwearied in her efforts to secure a fair trial in the case.

She was arraigned on an indictment for a theft of the above mentioned money and property, belonging to Samuel B. Parmelee, son of the sheriff of this county, alleged to have been committed by her on the night of the 27th of April last, in the town of Wallingford. The facts were substantially these:—

Mr. Farmelee had that day been to New Haven, and had received a considerable amount of money, which he counted on his return, and which, with other money collected during the previous two weeks, amounting to the above named sam, he placed within a desk in a drawer containing the watch and je welry, locked the desk and put the key in his pocket. The prisoner saw him counting the money. Some window sills and other parts of the house had been painted that afternoon, and viadows had been left open to allow the paint to dry. After durk the windows were shut down within about an eighth of an inch, being supported by some nalls placed under them, so that the sach springs did not catch. At the usual hour the family retired, after locking two outside doors, and leaving one unlocked, to allow the prisoner as they supposed—come in at the unlocked door, pass up to her room in shoos, and soon erms down to the buttery without shoes, and return to her room. A light that showed a person's head at the open window front, up stairs, was seen about ten o'clock, by a boy in the street, and the light moved into the prisoner's room. Nothing more appeared to have been seen or heard till the next morning, when the door of Mr. P.'s bed-room, left open arright angles to the wall the night before, was nearly closed. His deek was found open. A key that locked the upper part of the desk was fo

things.

The prisoner was then suspected. She was accused and sent across the road to the sheriff's house. She denied all knowledge of it. But after some She denied all knowledge of it. But after some conversation with various persons, and among others, with the servant in the sheriff's family, whom she told, when they were alone together, that "as God would be her judge, she was innocent as the child unborn, but she'd own to it because Mrs. Parmalee, detailing the circumstances with minuteness. This confession she repeated once or twice, and also when she was brought before Justice Ives, of Wallingford, by whom she was committed for trial. Such were the facts.

The clairvoyant appeared upon the stand, and testified that she knew nothing whatever of the matter; didn't remember saying a word to any one in regard to the money.

the treatment saying a word to any one in regard to the money.

The trial closed on Saturday. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Ives of Wallingford, and by the State's Autorney, Mr. Stoddard, with a zeal, fair-ness and ability that did them credit.

ness and ability that did them credit.

The defence was conducted by Mr. Foster, of this city, and Mr. Chapman of Hartford, with more than their usual tact and eloquence, and with the earnestness of an entire conviction of her innocence.

The latter gentlemen were particularly severe upon mesmerism, or clairvoyance, as a means of evidence in courts of justice, the former declaring that the intelligence manifested must come from God, man, or the devil. If the jury were satisfied it came from God, they of course must treat it with the reverence due to its author; if from man, it must be explained more satisfactorily than this has been before it cam gain credence; and if from the devil, his honor the judge will charge you that he has nothing to do with lawyers or courts of law. The latter commented on it in his most pungent style, and said "he would leave it in disgust." His whole speech, occupying two hours and a half, was able, eloquent, and very ingenious.

After the charge of the Judge the jury retired, and after a consultation of some fifteen min with a verdict of not guilty.

after a consultation of some fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Police Intelligence.

The Counterfeler Committed in Default of 36,000 Bast — The counterfeler and pauser of counterfel five dollar bills on the Casco Bank Mane, arrested on Sunday night was yesterday examined by Justice Wetch, who hald the prisoner on six charges of passing the spurious unoney, and set the amount of bail at \$1,000 in each case, making the aggregate sure of 36 000. The prisoner was unable to give that amount of bail, and was, therefore, cummitted to prison for trisl.

Subbled in an Afray — Two men, named Michael McMann and Thomas O'llay, were engaged in an afray tegether on Eunday night, at the corner of Eighteenah street and First avenue, in which Mc isam inflicted a server estable the abdence with a kmife. The injured man was conveyed to the New York Heapital much exhausted from loss of blood, and great doubt exists of his recovery. The accused was arrested and taken before Justice Start, who committed him to prison to await this result of the injury.

A Man Caught by a Mouse Trap—A Specimen for the Crystal Palace.—On Monday after moon a consistance was arrested and staten before Justice Start.

James Gallagher, was brought into court by one of the boltownen, charged with steeling a small inshequary bor, containing a valuable model for the Crystal Palace.

The manistrate seeing a crowd of persons follow the prisoner into the court requested the efficer to preserve order, and called up the case for adjudication.

A young man trun stepped up and gave his assue as Jasun Gould, of Albany, complaining that the prisoner had direct the bext now exhibited in court from see of the Fighth Avenue Raffred cur. He stated that himself and firsted were on their may te the Crystal Palace with a model of a patent mouse-trap, enclosed in the naid bar, which they tode inside. The prisoner was at the time standing on said platform, and undefinity he disappeared, taking on the first was a first of the prisoner, and called the com

Ruperior Ceart.

Before Hon. Judge Paine.

Louisa P. Nicholls vs. Thomas Nicholls.—In this action the planntiff applied to the Court for a decree for allroony and a suitable allowance to enable her to prosecute this action, wherein she seeks a partial divorce. Mr. Edmond Blankman appeared for the defendant, Thomas Nicholls, to oppose the allowance of allmony Ac., and after hearing counsel on both sides, the Court dismissed the application of Louise. P. Nicholls, the plaintiff, with leave to renew her motion.

motion. The water on the illinois river is so low at pre-to prevent of all coats from continuing it, to the degiment of trade and commerce.